REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,386—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

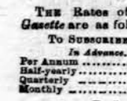
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12; Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.

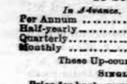


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the S. S. VINGOLA, 878 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December 1878 at 4 p.m., for Kurrachee, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUBULIA, 1,539 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 21st December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Binilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

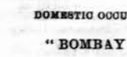
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



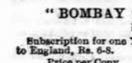
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 23rd December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines; Without food.
Suez	320	150	40	
Port Said	280	240	50	
Jaffa	400	360	120	
Beyrout	425	320	130	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

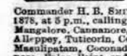
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Luciotti will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 145
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 460 H. P.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— TRAVANCORE	1963	350	W. Barratt	23rd Dec.
(s) LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
— SUMATRA	2439	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s) HYDASPES	2934	450	D. Reynoldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725	400	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	30 0	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

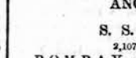
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW DRAINAGE WORKS comprised in Contract No. 1.

Drawings can be seen, and printed copies of the Conditions of Contract, Specification, Bill of Quantities, and Schedule of Rates can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten for each copy.

A Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, which sum will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers as soon as the result of the Tenders is determined.

Tenders must be sealed and addressed to J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon of the 6th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

11th December, 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Cases Turkey Red Prints.
2 „ Colored Lappets.
20 „ Orange Jaconets.
7 „ White Serries.
2 „ White Mulls.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.

A few articles of household furniture of a Gentleman consisting of ladies, chairs, wardrobe, press, chest of drawers, teapoy, towel horse, camp cot, screens, glass, porcelain and plateware, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DHARWAR SAWGINNED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Robertson Brothers & Co. of Dharwar.

380 bales Dharwar Sawginned Cotton.

Best selection damaged by fresh water in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK BEAMS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder by order of Meergamull Sewbux, Esq., on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Bora Currimbhoy Allybhoy.

M B } 399 Teak Beams.
N T }

On account and at the risk of Ramdass Candass.

M S M—99 Teak Beams Ex "Huogomont."

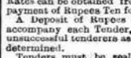
Catalogues with full particulars and conditions of sale will be published and may be had on application to the undersigned on or after THURSDAY, the 19th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.



THE BRANKSOME HALL will sail for Genoa direct on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, POSITIVELY.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., for the supply of COUNTRY BLANKETS, BLACK, from 1,000 to 1,500 in number.

Further particulars on application at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th December 1878.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

S. S. GALATEA, FROM GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above Steamer are requested to present their BILLS of LADING without delay, and also to note that no claims will be paid after the departure of the Steamer.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Galatea.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited at once by the Undersigned for a STEAMER to proceed hence to VINGORLA to embark TROOPS and HORSES for KURRACHEE, touching at Bombay *en route* to land and embark portion of a Regiment.

The vessel will be fitted and stored by Government, and Tenders should specify a lump sum for the whole duty, with or without Coal.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Offg. Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 17th December 1878.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN for about two months. Salary Rupees 100 each. Apply to

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality, on Special Duty.

Bombay, 16th December 1878.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the PETITION of CUVERJI LUDHA, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the fifteenth day of January next, AMERCHAND LALJI the PETITIONING CREDITOR, and all other CREDITORS of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, should not be revoked, by which order of the said nineteenth day of July it was ordered that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, and should within thirty days from the aforesaid date file a schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C annexed to the said Act, and also show cause why the order made in this matter on the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, should not be discharged, whereby it was also ordered that the said Insolvent should be committed to the Criminal Side of Her Majesty's County Jail for Bombay, for contempt of Court, until he should purge himself of his contempt or until further order of this Honourable Court.—Dated this 11th day of December 1878.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18TH DECEMBER,
First time of the splendid Opera,
ERNANI.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH DECEMBER,
For the second and last time the successful Opera,
DON PASQUALE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21ST DECEMBER,
For the second and last time,
ERNANI.

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD DECEMBER,
Benefit of
BRO. AUGUSTO CAGLI.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
THE RIGHT WOR. THE HON'BLE
J. GIBBS, C. S. I.,
GRAND MASTER OF ENGLISH FREEMASONRY
when will be presented
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.

EDISON'S SPEAKING MACHINE,
THE PHONOGRAPH,
OR SOUND RECORDER.
PROFESSOR HUGHES' ARTICULATING AND OTHER
MICROPHONES.
PROFESSOR BELL'S
TELEPHONE.

Will be exhibited and explained daily at 6 o'clock punctually at
SOUNDY & COMPANY'S MUSIC SALOONS.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PHONOGRAPHS, MICROPHONES AND TELEPHONES SUPPLIED.

NOTIFICATION.

ATTENTION of PERSONS holding Lands in SALSETTE but residing in BOMBAY, HAY TRADERS, CONTRACTORS, MUKADUMS and BROKERS, is requested to the LISTS PASTED on the WALLS of the MOOMBADEVI CHOWKEY, in respect of their Assessments under Bombay Act III. of 1878.

S. P. PANDIT,
Assistant Collector, Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th December 1878.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY FROM PARIS.

SWEETMEATS and CONFECTIONERY, &c., just received from Paris in great variety and exquisitely prepared, such as have never been before imported into Bombay. Inspection invited.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

For the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz: "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof. "That Mr. Soondersi Rugganath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

ALEX. McHINCH, Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NARIAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 10th day of December 1878 presented to the said High Court by CURRUMCHUND PREMCHUND, JUMNADASS JEEBHOY, TRIBUCKRAM JEEBHOY, and NARONDASS RAJARAM and COMPANY, of Bombay, Merchants, Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY on MONDAY, the 6th day of January 1879; and any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 16th day of December 1878.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDASS,
Solicitors for the Petitioners,
Bombay, No. 16, Apollo Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between BUDRIDASS KHARATEELALL, BANARSIDASS BULDEVSING, and JOTIPURSAD KEDARNATH, under the name and firm of JOTIPURSAD KHURMA, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED.

BUDRIDASS KHARATEELALL.
BANARSIDAS BULDEVSING.

Bombay, 16th December 1878.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE following NOTICE of MOTION will be brought forward at the SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on the 20th instant:—

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Secretary, Town Council, and Clerk Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to give notice that at the meeting of the Corporation on the 20th instant, I shall move that an address of condolence be submitted by the Chairman, on behalf of the Corporation, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, expressive of the deep sorrow and grief felt by the inhabitants of this city at the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the sad and most untimely death of Her Royal Highness the lamented Princess Alice of Hesse, and of our heartfelt sympathy with Her Imperial Majesty in the sad bereavement which it has pleased God to visit her with.—I have, &c.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 16th December 1878.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th December 1878.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows:—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	• ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	• ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	• ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 impl. gal	35	0
25	12	• ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	• ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs.	25	8
31	0	• ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

C. MARCKS & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will take place at Byculla in the Volunteer Hall. Admission Rs. 2. Dancing 9 P.M.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, PONY, aged 14 hands, and HARNESS. Also 1 HILL TENT, 12 feet square, nearly new. Apply MESSS. SHRIGANT, 66th Regiment, Colaba.

A LADY and CHILD require LODGINGS and BOARD in Bombay. Terms must be moderate. Address letter to "E," *Bombay Gazette*.

LOST, Brown Leather CLASP PURSE, containing Notes, pieces Joypore enamel, &c. The finder will be rewarded on applying at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to CUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

RAISINS and CURRANTS 4 As. per lb. at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HABTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
in Bombay at
THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARM of REVENUE from INTOXICATING DRUGS in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st January 1879.

Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the office of the undersigned in Bombay.

Tenderers are requested to take notice that, whereas this farm has hitherto been limited to the sale of Gunja only, the Tenders now invited include the right of selling Ganja, Bhang, Churras, Majim and other intoxicating drugs (except opium and preparations of opium) as defined by Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 11th December 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDAS) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.

To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Virginia.

Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.

The following exhibits the quantity, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1	Kadra Bunder Depôt about	2,700 Candies of 560 lbs. each.
2	Coompta do. do.	1,600 do. do.
3	Honawar do. do.	500 do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.
BIDI TALUKA.
About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

| | | | | | |
|---|---

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 16TH DEC. 1878.

Consols on Saturday in London advanced ¼ being quoted at 94⅛, French Rentes were unchanged at 113.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged as also was Silver which is still quoted at 50¼d. per oz. The weekly quotation for Indian Ex. Bank shares show a decline of £1 per share in Orientals, but the others are all unaltered.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has declined £3 per ton. Linseed is reported to be steady but the price has given way 6d. per quarter, and Rapeseed is dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

The quotations for cotton in Liverpool are unchanged, the market on Saturday closing quiet with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. The day's receipts at the American Ports amount to 27,000 bales. Futures in New York according to Reuter have advanced 3-16 cents. per lb., which may possibly be owing to the decreased crop estimates, but we are inclined to look upon it as a mistake, and imagine that 9 3-16 cents. per lb. is still the correct quotation as ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 8¼ cents. per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,940,000	1,900,000	2,577,770
,, ,, Surats.	217,000	144,000	340,330

For the United Kingdom the figures are :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Stock in Liverpool.....	324,000	306,000	488,270
Do. London.....	42,000	18,000	44,550
American afloat.....	280,000	250,000	345,000
E. Indian ,, ...	61,000	21,000	51,000
Total.....	707,000	595,000	938,820
Price of Mid. Orleans...	5¼d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4 1-16d.	5 7-16d.	5¼d.
Difference.....	1 3-16.	1 5-16.	1½.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks Receipts.....	220,000	204,000	197,000
,, Exports to U. K.	57,000	68,000	92 000
,, ,, Continent	53,000	60,000	39,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,165,000	1,886,000	2,228,000
Total Exports to U. K...	474,000	510,000	687,000
,, ,, Continent.	467,000	374,000	348,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	700,000	750,000	954,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	12,78,337
Do. ,, Branches.....	Dec. ,,	646,181
Other Deposits.....	Inc. ,,	406 419
Loans	Inc. ,,	12,66,896
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	8,78,746
Cash with Correspondents.....	Inc. ,,	217,142
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	37,21,579

This Return points to a considerable increase in the demand for money, Loans having increased 12½ lacs during the week, and the amount of Bills Discounted 8¾ lacs. The Cash Balance of the Bank has in consequence been reduced by 37½ lacs. An increase in the demand for money is usual at this season of the year, but at present it arises less from an increase in our export trade than from the increased tightness in the bazaar.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been practically unchanged at Saturday's rates, and with the small amount of business now doing here in both Imports and Exports we do not anticipate any material alteration until the result of the biddings for Council Drafts on Wednesday is known here. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-32d.	per Re.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2 09	,,	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered.

Government Paper is slightly steadier owing to more demand in Calcutta :—We quote Fours, and old Fours-and-a-half 94⅞, and the new Four-and a-half per cent. Loan 99⅞ to 99¾.

In the Share Market to-day Bank of Bombays are in some demand at rather higher rates. Spinning and Weaving Company's shares are as a rule weak with a downward tendency, but Great Easterns have advanced to Rs. 990, and Alliance to Rs. 1,550. In Press Companies Mofussils have declined Rs. 5.

Cotton has been extremely quiet, and the only business that has come to our notice has been a sale of old Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 178 per candy half pressed, and of 100 bales of New Machine Gienned Broach February delivery at Rs. 193 per candy. Quotations are nominally unchanged. The Market in Liverpool this morning opened steady, with sales probably 10,000 bales.

Linseed is quiet with few buyers at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull of sale at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt., for Guzerat.

Freights continue very dull. The nominal rate for Cotton to Liverpool is 15s. and Seed 12s. 6d. per ton but there is very little Cargo offering.

Coals are in more demand at hardening rates.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th Dec. as compared with the statement issued on the 7th December :—

Liabilities.	7th Dec. Rs.	14th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22 00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62 27 027	49 48,260
Do do. at Branches	15 22 727	12 80,466
Other Deposits	2,30,47 311	2,34,53 720
Post Bills.....	38 823	38,627
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,93,345	5 8 ,153
	4,34,99,873	4,21,68,566
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	51,89,143	50,52 643
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,25,375	17,86,923
Loans on Security of do. do.....	99,70,400	99,37,296
Current Accounts, overdrawn	322	2,753
Bills Discounted	98,78,547	1,05,57,293
Stamps	2,924	2,928
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,004		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,004	3,35,004
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	3,33 487	5,40,629
Cash and Currency Notes...	2,23,74,671	1,86 83 092
	4,34,99,873	4,21 68 566

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Hoopedar, 1,549, tons, Captain R. Kelly, will sail to-day for Sandheads, in ballast.

The ship Indian Chief, 1,238 tons, Captain M. Fraser, will sail to-day for Calao, in ballast.

The Barque Mathilde, 296 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

The brig Fathe Rehmani, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15 h inst. from Diu, 12th Dec., with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

The s.s. Purulia, 993 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 60 horses, and 28 deck passengers.

The s.s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and 95 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with general cargo, and 105 deck passengers.

The s.s. Scotland, 1,695 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Kurrachee, 12th Dec., with a general cargo, and the following officers and troops :—Lieut. Bell, Surg. Major and Mrs. and Miss Harvey, 334 non-commissioned rank and file including their families, and 89 deck passengers.

The s. s. Alabama, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, 15th December, with the following passengers :—Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Groves, Mr. Cattelne, Mr. J. V. de Quadros, Miss Fanny and Mr. Fernande, Dr. and Mrs. Lisboa, and 243 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same port with 25 first class, 100 second class, and 400 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Soondersw Roognathjee, three Arab ladies, two native officers, 45 rank and file, and two children of 21st Bombay N. I, and 67 deck passengers, and 43 horses.

The s. s. Galatea, 1330 tons, Captain S. Puddicombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 12th Nov., via Malta and Suez. She brought the following cargo :—2,475 bundles iron, 75 cases copper, 1,036 bundles iron hoops, 2,577 packages pipeg oods, 892 bales twist, 235 cases wire, 50 kegs red kegs r-d lead, 106 cases tobacco, 300 casks beer, 50 casks sulphur, 22 cases umbrellas, 60 cases thread, 35 kegs steel, 150 kegs lead ors, 264 kegs nails, 200 casks di-infecting powder, 7 cases glassware, 8 packages earthenware, 350 cases soap, 200 cases wine and spirit, and 126 cases acid. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

There was a cyclone last week on the Madras coast between Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam. Two coasting steamers have been severely knocked about. The s. s. Coromandel which left the latter port on the 4th inst. for Gopaulpore was driven ashore at Pudymette, 20 miles south of her starting point, and a ship (name at present unknown) is also a wreck close to her. The ship James Aiken, with a cargo of Government stores from London for Madras last her rudder and was driven ashore at Sadras, but was towed off by the steamer Asia. The Coromandel was fully laden with gingelly seeds for Marseilles.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Scotland (s)	James	Kurrachee, Dec 12.
15	Fathe Rehmani	Nacoda	Diu, Dec 12.
	Purulia (s)	Smith.....	Bussorah. Nov 30.
16	Mula (s)	Doert	Goa, Dec 14.
	Calcutta (s)	Smith.....	Bussorah, Dec 3.
	Galatea (s)	Puddicombe..	London, Nov 12.
	Alabama (s).....	Humphries ..	Goa, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Mahratta(s).....	Britten	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Mula (s)	Doert	Coast and Goa.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s) ...	Methven	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hospadar, Kelly, to Sandhead.
Ship Indian Chief, Fraser, to Calao.
Barque Mathilde, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Alabama, Humphries, to Goa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Purelia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Henry Balckow, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

14 Chanda (s) ... . Calcutta and N P.
Goa (s) .... Bombay and S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chanda—Genl Raikes, Capt Hope, Major Mosse.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 16.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—88 cases cider, J C Bushby and Co.
Standard s—605 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co ; 341 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Oomersey ; 100 kegs lead ore, Tezpall Cama.

From London.

Lumley Castle—8 boxes plate glass, Essoofally Mamoojee ; 5 barrels safety fuse, Abdoolhoos-in Eussoofbhoy ; 540 bundles rood iron, Abdoolally Sumeodin.
Cervin s—4,009 bars iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Fekin s—40 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Marseilles.

Sumatra s—5 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 16.

For Liverpool.

Atalanta s—1 bale wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 35 bales wool Nundram Begrai ; 225 cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutiff.
Trinacria s—3,377½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,312½ cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee ; 293¾ cwts linseed cakes, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 121 bales wool, Bunnichund Puckerchund ; 30 bales wool, Khatkow Veerjee ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.

For London.

Wenlock—670 cwts bones, Allymahamed Joosub ; 240 cwts buffalo horns, Natha Essa ; 168¾ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 65,400), The Oriental Bank ; 2,boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 2,4100) The Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs 12,000). The C Bank of I A and China ; 7 cwts E teeth, Jairashbhoy Peerbhoy ; 2¾ cwts E teeth, Sharieff Dawash ; 14 cwts E teeth, M C Ebram ; 1¾ cwts E teeth, Peerbhoy Huckimjee ; 15¾ cwts E teeth, Jairam Damodar.

For Venice.

Castores—3,009 cwts castore seed, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 15th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	64·1
Relative humidity of Air	·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	68·6
General Direction of Wind...E, ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	183

HIGH COURT—December 17.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-78—Rimington, H and C—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey vs Morabjee Framjee Pandey and others—Tyabjee and S, R H and C, and C and B—Part heard.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
395-78—Ardeshir and H—Gooldass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
705-77—Chalk and W—Walljee Nowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosajee vs Jetha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.
26-78—Fletcher, S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mazi vs Suggar bin Abdoola bin Yussof Suggar and another.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

588-76—Ardeshir and H—Hussonbhoy bin Syadna Abdool Cador &c. vs Ayoob Hajee Hassan—Part heard.
408-78—Tyabjee and S—Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy vs Dolla Mandhu.
422-78—H Bicknell—Bai Shivkore and another vs Cursondass Muldowdass—Craigie, L and J.
488-78—Tyabjee and S—Jalkimondass Purshotumdass and another vs Moti Velljee and another.
496-78—Crawford s & S—F E Cutler and others vs Temooljee Bomanjee Setna and another
544-78—Janardhun and G—Mukoondjee Lukhmidass and others vs Arjoon Nursey.

Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Girdhurilaljee Goverdhun vs Shri Girdhurilaljee Govindrai Mahraj—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

546-78—Jefferson and P—Husonally Mula Hackimjee vs The Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Company. Fletchers and F.
550-78—Lynch and T—G H Reynolds and another vs Roymul Dhuoraj.
551-78—Shapurjee and T—Ameerchund Laljee vs Laljee Kishendass.
571-78—In person—Esmaljee Ebrahim vs The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company.
573-78—Mortlerlane and G—Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola &c, vs The Nariad s and W company.
607-78—Bhaishunker N—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Robert Knight and others—Jefferson and F.

Long Causes.

423-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Soomar Hajee Currim and others vs Vurdhman Panachund and others—Tyabjee and S.
443-78—Khunderao M—(In person) K Morojee vs Bhaisett Triomilal—Bhaishunker N.
448-78—Ardeshir and H—Limjee Maneckjee Marker and others vs Jajee—Inverarity and H.
566-78—Ardeshir and H—Mugon Aditram and others vs Saduck Govindram Vycounthram.
474-78—In person—Culloobai vs Jumnadas Maneckchund—In person.
328-78—In person—Anundrao Succaram vs Dhunjee Ookerda—Khundeo M.
465-78—In person—Bhimabai vs Humabai—Pestonjee K.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetachtas and others vs Jaikisondass Nandram—Lynch and T.
527-78—Lynch and T—The L S and M Bank vs Cawasjee Fallonjee and another—Jefferson and P.
179-78—Tyabjee and H—Dwarka Nathjeeva vs Juggonath Narayen —Remington, H and C.
373-78—In person—(a pauper)—Bhunsalee Morarjee Dayaljee vs Juttanjee Jadowjee—Shapurjee and S.
790-78—Ardeshir and H—Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Santaram Bhaya—Fletcher S and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 14.

Peill, Lieut, P of W O Grenadiers, on Med Cert, from Ahmedabad.

December 15.

Francis, Sub Lieut, 5th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.
Thomas, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, from Belgaum.

December 16.

Nugent, Lieut, R E, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 16.

Young, Major, 1st Goorkhas, on Med Cert, to England.
Seton, Major, 4th Rifles, on furlough, to England.
Thomas, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.

THE ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 3rd to 7th Dec.

Colonel Pringle from Comdt 35th N I, to Comdt 26th N I ;
Colonel Godfrey from 2nd in Command and Offg Comdt 35th N I, to Comdt 35th N I ;
Lieut-Col Griffith from Offg 2nd in Comd 35th N I, to 2nd in Comd, 35th N I, and Major W B Brohon from Offg Wing Comdt 35th N I, to Wing Comdt 35th N I.
Veterinary Surgeon Mitchell, B Brigade, R H A, is directed to join H Battery 1st Brigade R A.
Surgeon H McLaughlin, from on arrival from England to 3 d 4th Regiments, Canaanore.
2-13th Foot—Major H Gillet, on medical certificate to England, to appear before a medical board.
Surgeon-Major Maunsell to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.
Captain Douglass, 1-21st Foot, will proceed to Europe in charge of the time-expired men, &c, from this Presidency, who are under orders for Declalee for embarkation at Bombay, on the troopship leaving 21st Jan 1879.
Surgeon Robinson from 33rd N I to 27th N I.
Surgeon Collis from attached 40th N I, to 23rd N I.
Major Kenny-Herbert is directed to join his appointment as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Malabar and Canara.
Major Bysse, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside unemployed at Bangalore, pending the order of the Secretary of State.
The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the High Proficiency Test in the Hindustani language :—Lieut Browne, 45th Foot.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th December, 1878.

1 The undermentioned having resigned, are struck off the strength from this date, viz :—
No. 497 Pte Devlin, J. H., Letter A. Company,
No. 769 Pte Williamson, O , Letter F. Company.
2 The undermenti ned having joined are taken on the strength from this date, and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—
Regt. No. 826 Pte Bhair, E. H., Letter F. Company.
Regt. No. 827 Pte Ribeiro, C., Letter F. Company.
Regt. No. 828 Pte Middleton, J., Letter F. Company.
Regt. No. 829 Pte DaCruz, C., Letter F. Company.
Regt. No. 830 Bugle Coregoy, C., Letter E. Company.
3 Officers and Serjeants who propose appearing before the Board of Examination, will parade at 8-30 a. m. on Wednesday next, the 18th instant at the Marine Battalion Parade Ground (behind Marine Lines). White uniform to be worn.

By Order,
T. DUNNE,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....17th, 7h. 54·6m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 17	.....	6 28	5 24	4 17 m	10 51 m
				6 4 a	11 1 a
Wed 18	1st Winter Emberday.	6 29	5 25	5 16 m	11 55 m
				6 29 a	... ..
Th. 19	English Mail expected.	6 29	5 25	6 14 m	0 18 m
				7 0 a	1 0 a
Fri. 20	2nd Winter Emberday.	6 30	5 26	7 24 m	1 30 m
				8 55 a	2 2 a
Sat. 21	3rd Winter Emberday.	6 30	5 26	8 31 m	2 51 m
				9 50 a	3 1 a
Sun. 22	4th Sunday in Advent.	6 31	5 27	9 37 m	3 40 m
				10 44 a	4 55 a
Mon. 23	.....	6 31	5 27	10 19 m	4 44 m
				11 29 a	4 43 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—December 13th, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Talbot Hamilton, of a son.
MAXWELL—December 13th, at Bombay, the wife of J. Maxwell, of a son.
THOMPSON—November 23rd, at Hydrabad, Sind, the wife of H. M. Thompson, M. Inst. C. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEYNON—December 2nd, at Belgaum, Catherine, widow of the late Rev. William Beynon, aged 78 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GAUDOIN—December 9th, at Kodur, Cuddapah District, George S. Ward, the beloved child of Mr. Thomas Gaudoin, Forest Department, aged 1 year.
GRANT—December 8th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Helena Beatrice, wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Grant.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1878.

The greater the admiration one feels for General Roberts's brilliant conduct of the operations of the Kurram Valley column, the stronger is one's disgust with those unknown authors of an elaborately feeble plan of campaign who had carefully provided that so much boldness and capacity should be thrown away. Everyone can see now that the victory won on the Peiwar Kotal might indeed have been a decisive one if General Roberts had had at his command a body of troops strong enough to justify him in advancing at once on Kabul; but that, in existing circumstances, left as he was at the end of the battle with less than 3,000 men, his success has served no other purpose than to illustrate his own generalship and the courage of his soldiers. With, as it appears, a justifiable contempt for the defeated enemy, General Roberts rode forward himself with a reconnoitring party on the 5th from Peiwar, and, without being attacked on the road, reached the top of the Shuturgurdun Pass on the 9th. From the General's reports it is clear that the Afghans, fearing an immediate pursuit by their victorious enemies, fled panic-stricken over the Pass and down into the Logar valley on their way to Kabul, abandoning in their flight guns with which they might have defended the narrow ascent to the Shuturgurdun Kotal. General Roberts says simply, in his telegram, "there is a fine view of the "Logar valley from the Kotal," but we can readily imagine how galling it must have been to him to look down upon this fine view and reflect that, had he only been properly supported, he might have descended into the valley, made his way to the Amir's capital by an easy road, and brought the war to a glorious end this year. As it was, all he could do was to retrace his steps to the Peiwar Kotal, where he is butting some of his troops to guard the road during the winter months, while he himself establishes his head-quarters at the Kurram Fort. The ambitious strategists of Lahore have now, it is quite plain, made an indescribable mess of the whole campaign. Either the Khyber or the Kurram column might have reached Kabul within a month after the declaration of war had the troops and supplies collected by the Government of India been employed on one line of advance and directed to keep this one purpose steadfastly in view. But the forces were distributed over three columns, with the result that not one of the three has been able to make satisfactory progress, and that Kabul must remain untaken till next March at the earliest. The successes won by Sir Sam Browne and General Roberts are gratifying; but it is a mortification to think that so little has come of them. The impulsive Afghans, easily disheartened and as easily encouraged by any turn of Fortune's wheel in their favour to take heart again, will quickly conclude from General Roberts's retirement into the Kurram valley and Sir Sam Browne's prolonged delay in occupying Jellalabad that they have nothing more to fear from the English for some time to come; and, though no doubt General Stewart will soon take Kandahar, the fall of that city will have little effect in overawing the Kabulis and the tribes of Eastern Afghanistan. We think it highly improbable now, therefore, that the Amir will tender his submission and acceptance of the English terms of peace before next spring.

Notwithstanding the encouraging reports of Mr. Brough Smythe, and the indisputable evidence of the existence of rich and extensive veins of gold quartz in certain of the Wynaad gold regions, there is, nevertheless, some reason for doubting how far gold mining in Southern India can ever really be made a remunerative speculation. In Madras and the Madras Presidency generally the fever created in consequence of the promising reports recently issued still continues, and there are many persons willing and prepared to invest large sums in the new scheme so soon as shares shall become available. There are more perhaps who fear that even should new shares be issued the price claimed for them will in all probability be found to be prohibitive. In this, however, they must find themselves mistaken. The investment of all present shareholders combined does not represent one fraction of the capital which must necessarily be required to carry on mining operations to any such extent as would secure a large return by way of profits. If gold mining in the Wynaad is ever really to become an enterprise which shall pay, it is not the capital of a company of small private capitalists that can ever supply the gigantic sums which will be required for elaborate and expensive machinery and to meet the expenses of the skilled labour which must necessarily be imported. It will require a capital so enormous that several companies at least will have to subscribe ere the requisite outlay can possibly be secured. And for this reason at no distant date shares in the new concern, if it is ever to be really developed, must be thrown upon the market. Patience, therefore, in the matter of purchase will have to be exercised, or the effect of contrary action will be to so enhance their value as to create a prejudicial effect upon their transfer, and result in all probability in a mania as direful in its effects as any by which this country has at any time been paralysed.

Gold mining in the Wynaad is a thing of the future, it cannot be perfected and brought into operation in a day or in a month—it must be years before this new branch of industry can be thoroughly opened out and tested. That it will pay, however, and pay handsomely if properly conducted, and when everything has been put into thorough working order, as some people in Madras seem to believe, is after all very doubtful; for even then success would have to depend entirely upon the realization of the expectations of Mr. Brough Smythe to their fullest extent. This remark is founded upon the result of a careful calculation of the cost of skilled labour which India cannot at least for many years expect to be able to supply, and labour similar to that the cost of which may be said to have resulted in the ruin of the Kolar speculation of some few years back. An analysis of these figures proves plainly enough that though the working of gold reefs such as exist in the Wynaad might, and probably would, pay in a country where skilled labour could be readily obtained at moderate prices, no very brilliant results can be expected in India where the position is exactly reversed. The natives of this country are not and never can become suited to the difficult and laborious work of sinking shafts and driving galleries in hard rock, with all the technical work of timbering, plain levelling, &c., and for at all events the first years entire dependence would thus have to be placed as suggested above upon imported labour such as that of skilled miners from England or Australia for all the underground worknecessary. It has now been ascertained that such miners would not leave Australia or England to work in India for a less wage than from £3-10s to £4 per week, the same to be paid in sterling—for they can earn as much as this without leaving their own homes—in addition to their passage backwards and forwards, their food, house accommodation, &c., and even then it is doubtful whether they would consent to come out here for more than a twelvemonth—certainly not for more than two years—while their wages would run from the date of their departure hence until their return. At least £50 each way must, therefore, be allowed for cost of passage and wages during the period of voyage, and, assuming a man to be engaged for two years, we may roughly estimate £1 per week added to his wages, thus making them represent £5 per week, and it would cost another £1 to feed him, for hardworking men such as these require plenty of substantial sound food. In all it is not too much to put down £6 per week per man as the cost of such labour, exclusive of house accommodation, medical attendance, &c., &c. When in fair work, however, a man will not get more than 1 ton of quartz stone per vein, for it must be remembered that these quartz veins are very narrow, and that to follow them it is necessary to work at least 4 ft. high by 3 feet wide, the vein lying like a thin slice in the centre of the gallery, and in sizing them 1 ton of quartz will be an average output per man per day. We are allowing the fullest possible margin, the general belief among those who understand the nature of the work being that it would never exceed 15 cwts. The full six days' work of such a man would therefore cost £1 per ton, and, assuming the gold to be worth Rs. 40 per oz., and the quartz put out to contain 10 dwt. to the ton, we should have roughly £2 as the value of his day's work, leaving a surplus of only £1 per ton, after deducting cost of labour, for all the expenses of above ground and materials, establishment, wear and tear of and interest on plant, &c.

But, on the other hand, if the proportion of gold per ton of quartz were to fall to 5 dwt.—not a bad field in Australia—there would then be absolutely nothing more than the actual underground labour paid for. And, in considering the prospects of the outturn of gold to the ton of stone put out, we must bear in mind that, though it is perfectly true that here and there specimens of quartz have been found in the Wynaad containing an enormous percentage of gold to the ton, it does not in the least degree follow that that is the case everywhere. All quartz reefs will show an occasional lump of stone with a large percentage of gold in it. The average, however, obtained by the fair working and crushing of say 50 ton of quartz in the Wynaad reefs does not appear to be much better than from 6 to 10 dwts of gold to the ton. This, as we have before intimated, might pay in a country where skilled labour could be readily obtained at moderate prices, but we repeat again that this is exactly the point which will, we fear, prove fatal in the end to the success of gold mining in India for many years to come. Reef mining we must bear in mind is as much a speciality as masons' workshop, carpentery, &c., &c., and as such requires skilled and experienced labourers which India cannot be expected to supply. Under all these circumstances, therefore, there appears little prospect of the realization of any great success in gold mining in the Wynaad for a very long time to come, despite the excitement which has been created by the recent discoveries of occasional rich specimens of quartz in that district.

THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIKALZAI, Nov. 30.

The Pishin valley is a flat plain about twenty miles broad, bounded on one side by a range of loose sand hills, behind which are the lofty peaks of Chiltun and Takatoo, overlooking Quetta, and on the other side by the Kojuck mountains. On this occasion the army has taken a slightly different line from that by which the troops advanced in 1839 and 1842, thus avoiding the low Pass upon which the enemy stood in the latter year to bar the way. General England left Quetta on the 24th March with the 6th, 20th and 25th Regiments B. N. I., and found the sand hills in question lined by a small breastwork with the enemy drawn up in force. He directed his attack upon the steepest part of the opposite slope, and was received by a sudden and heavy fire which knocked over the officers leading the light companies. At the same time the advanced troops were charged in flank by cavalry that had previously been concealed, confusion resulted, and the force retired to a neighbouring ruined fort, bivouacking for the night under heavy rain. Next day they fell back upon Quetta, the enemy harassing the retreating troops right up to the boundaries of the cantonment where they arrived on the 31st., the total loss having been 26 killed and 69 wounded, besides Major Apthorpe, of the 20th N. I., and Captain May, of H. M., 41st, killed. The object of the advance was to relieve General Nott, who had been shut up in Kandahar during the winter. He, however, had taken right good care of himself, having signally defeated the enemy's attempt to capture his position on several occasions. On learning of the affair at Haikalzai, he sent word that if an advance from Quetta was not effected immediately, he would feel himself obliged to send out a force to relieve what were supposed to be themselves the relieving troops. Thus spurred on, General England again left Quetta, this time with about 3,000 men, found the enemy in the same position, and attacking them on both flanks and the centre at once, covered by a smart artillery fire, drove them away in less than half an hour. His casualties amounted only to ten, most of them occurring during the retreat; individual Afghans, brought to bay, having died hard. The importance of the affair lay, of course, in the fact that a British force had been defeated and forced to retire. One would think that the remembrance of this unpleasant incident would have lived and grown in the minds of the inhabitants of this valley, and that consequently we might expect to find them defiant and disposed to attempt a removal of the exploit; but the subsequent lesson taught by the avenging troops seems to live much stronger in their memories, which may always be refreshed by the ruins of old Haikalzai, then burnt down and visible to this day, close to the new town. Our camp is pitched between Haikalzai and the battle-ground, which lies about three miles away, not appearing a very formidable position for British troops to storm. In the distance the entrance to the Kojuck is just visible, with a cluster of apparently thriving villages lying along the base of the hills. Indeed, this valley is studded over with innumerable small towns, and the annual revenue which the Kabul Government derives from its possession must be considerable. Already have Major Sandeman's exertions in examining the village accounts succeeded in showing produce due—as yet by only a small portion of the Pishin townships—to a value representing Rs. 45,000—revenue that of course will be diverted to the use of the invaders. Karses, or the irrigation channels described in my last letter, intersect the plain in every direction, and in the spring the whole face of the country is studded by green crops, chiefly of wheat. All kinds of fruit are abundant, that at present in season being watermelons of exceedingly pleasant flavour, and large numbers of which are daily brought into camp for sale. It is very fortunate for us that the Amir's officials here have not thought of turning on the irrigation channels upon the fields and roads. If they had our progress would have been most difficult; guns would have had to advance along planks, and camels would have sunk into the mud at every step as if walking over a quicksand. But probably the people's devotion to the Amir's rule is not equal to their hopes for next year's crops. I am afraid my description conveys the idea that our camp lies in a valley having the appearance of a land flowing with milk and honey, but it is far from being so in reality. The country looks barren to the last degree, only grey fields of bare earth, interspersed with tracks of burnt-up looking camel thorn, being visible. The only indications of plenty are the remains of last year's irrigation bunds, and piles of *chaff* stored in the village outskirts. There is much talk in camp, said to originate with the openly expressed opinions of our political officers, that Pishin may probably be the site of a future British cantonment, the Kojuck Pass being included in having got our heads the right way, feeling sure that should the campaign last our turn will come. One thing I can vouch for is that there is not a man in the Bombay Army (however much he may sneer) who would not willingly change places with any of us.

The dirtier and more tedious the work, the more credit in doing it thoroughly and well, and with this spirit all now *en route* to Kurrachee are imbued.

The German cavalry soldier's boast during the Franco-German war used to be, "whilst I watch my comrades sleep in safety;" ours should be that our more fortunate brethren in front should receive their supplies, &c. after they are handed over to us, in the shortest possible time and with the utmost regularity.

Life on board a troopship has been so often described, and one voyage is so much like another, that it would be impossible to find any incidents in our trip to Kurrachee that would interest your readers. Of course there

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

KOJUCK, THRO' QUETTA, DEC. 14.

The country between Kojuck and Kandahar is not occupied by the enemy. Passing Kandaharies state that four days ago no troops from Herat had arrived. I rode over to Kojuck yesterday, accompaning General Biddulph. Construction of the road is energetically proceeding and will be practicable for guns to-morrow. The defile is very difficult, and with snow will present a serious obstacle. The Pass throughout is strongly held by our troops. The tribes give no trouble as yet, but they require careful watching. The *kaffilla* route over the range on the left is being reconnitred; water is scarce, but wells may perhaps be sunk. Insufficient carriage only delays progress, but may probably be supplemented on the other side of the Pass. General Stewart is expected to-day.

THE KHYBER PASS.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 16.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following :—

ALI MUSJID, Dec. 14.—There has been no firing into the camps here and at Shagai for some nights past. Convoys further onward to the front are occasionally annoyed. Innumerable pickets are stationed all round, and the men are hard worked. Dysentery is prevalent.

In repulsing a night attack upon the Shagai camp, many thousand rounds of ammunition were expended, the enemy coming near enough to pickets for our men to see their knives. Hazlerigge's Battery had some very pretty practice, shells timed for four hundred yards being occasionally thrown on to the surrounding heights, and in several instances silencing the Artillery of obnoxious parties of Afridis.

General Appleyard, it is said, intends breaking up Camp here at Ali Musjid, and removing all troops except outlying parties to Shagai heights. Tents here are being cut down by removal of outer flies, &c., to put troops in the lightest marching order. The field hospital here expects to go to the front very soon.

No rain but strong wind laden with sand and dust blowing. The Post is working well. More camels are needed.

Dhoolies and bearers are sadly wanted for the sick, who are now sent to Peshawur astride camels.

BENARES, 15th.—The left wing of the 92nd Highlanders, stationed here, is ordered to proceed immediately to Rawal Pindi where further orders await them. Destination uncertain. The 40th from Dumdum replaces the 92nd.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INCREASE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Statements have been published by five members of the Indian Council, Downing Street, in explanation of their votes in favour of the increase of the Native Army in India.

Sir E. Perry, Sir Barrow H. Ellis, and Sir William Muir opine that England ought to bear the whole expenses of the war.

Sir R. Montgomery and Mr. R. A. Dalyell are of opinion that England should certainly bear a considerable amount of the expenses.

THE KAFFIR TROUBLES AT THE CAPE.

Sir Bartle Frere (Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony) has sent an *ultimatum* to King Cetywayo.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, Dec. 15.

Signor Depretis has undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
6 per cents. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113
Bar Silver	50½
Oriental Bank Shares	£30
Chartered ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£35

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		...Is. 7 5-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...Is. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits,	4 ,, ,,	...Is. 7 23-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...Is. 7½d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	...2·09.	,,

THE Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., who is a passenger by the mail due here on Thursday, was sent on a mission lately to Lisbon by the India Government; and we understand that he has successfully negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Court of Portugal which will virtually have the effect of bringing the Portuguese possessions in this country within the Customs' union of British India, and doing away with the risk to which the revenues of British India have heretofore been exposed of smuggling in salt and opium from Portuguese ports. It is considered probable that, in recognition of this service, Mr. Hope will be promoted to the second class of the Star of India when the next distribution of honours takes place. It has been supposed that Mr. Hope was a candidate for the seat in the Bombay Council which will be vacated by Mr. Gibbs next April, and to which in the natural course of things Mr. Kemball should succeed; but we believe it is now settled that he is to remain with the Government of India.

A GOODS train of the G. I. P. Railway got off the Jubbulpore line between the Mandwa and Dongergaum stations on Sunday evening, the result being a block on the line; and the up mail train, which should have arrived here yesterday morning, was delayed for about ten hours, not reaching Bombay until 8 o'clock last night. It was unfortunate that this was the train in which the outward Overland mails were being conveyed. The mishap to the goods train caused some slight damage to the permanent way and stock, but no one was hurt. There was no delivery of the Bengal and N. West mails yesterday in consequence of their very late arrival in Bombay.

THE shareholders of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company would appear to be the most unfortunate body of men whom the Fates lured on under the operation of the Joint-Stock Companies Act. Being reputed to be the largest in Western India, the mills have well nigh proved a blight to all who have had anything to do with them recently. The shares have gone down in value to an appreciable degree; and the funds of the company have been drawn into a vortex of litigation from which there is little hope of saving them, or returning even a small fraction of their money into the pockets of the unfortunate shareholders. The ill luck of the company became prominently noticeable from the time the agency passed into the hands of the present secretaries and treasurers. They allowed, or were compelled by circumstances to allow, the greater portion of the commission earned by them as agents to pass into the hands of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The agents accused Cassumbhoy, who is a large shareholder, of putting his own nominees on the board of directors and of inciting disputes between the directors and the agents, which have already begun to sap the foundations of the company. Latterly the directors have been unable to get a *quorum* of their body in order to agree upon a report to be laid before the shareholders for the past year. At the annual meeting of shareholders held on the 9th November last, two directors were elected under circumstances which have led to the institution of a suit by certain shareholders against the directors, an application in connection with which was heard yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. But that is not the only source of drain upon the funds of the company. The chairman and the secretary of the company as well as Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey have instituted criminal proceedings against the agents for defamatory statements made in a book recently published by them, and also against certain shareholders for the language used by them at the meeting held on the 9th November last. Civil suits have also been filed in the High Court in connection with the affairs of the company, one of which involves a dispute regarding the claim to a moiety of the agent's commission. The suit that was mentioned before the court yesterday has been instituted for the purpose of setting aside the recent election of directors. The quarrel has not ended; and the subject matter of it is to be taken up again at a meeting of the shareholders appointed to be held on the 9th January next. Meantime, by a cruel destiny of events, the funds of the unfortunate men are becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less."

CAPTAIN BURNE, Commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer Surat, retires from the Company's service on being appointed to the honourable office of an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

LIEUTENANT DEAN-PITT, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, goes to Sind early next month to join General Phayre, who commands the Bombay Infantry Brigade of General Primrose's Division.

WE hear that the authorities in Sind declare they cannot spare the 1st Sind Horse from patrol duties along the frontier, and that it is still possible, therefore, that another Bombay cavalry regiment may have to be placed at the disposal of General Primrose.

THE Government of Bombay has passed a Resolution to the effect that, having regard to the excise duties to be collected next year on the introduction of the Abkari Act, the Customs Department at this port will have quite enough work to do of its own without undertaking the collection of Town Duties for the Municipality; that, consequently, the proposed transfer of part of the business of collecting these Duties from the Port Trust to the Customs officials cannot be sanctioned. The present system of collecting all the Town Duties through the agency of the Port Trust, which has, in everybody's opinion but the Municipal Commissioner's, worked very well up to this time, will, therefore, have to be maintained.

DR. BLANEY has resigned the appointment of Chairman of the Bombay Town Council. We hear that the Doctor will be proposed as Chairman of the new Municipal Corporation, as Colonel Hancock is going away on leave next month.

WE learn from Aurungabad that there was a Polo match between Lieut. Adye's team, 1st Cavalry, from Mominabad, and Lieut. Gubbin's team, 3rd Cavalry H. C. The contest, which was very interesting, resulted in favour of the latter.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"We are to have grand Christmas jollifications at Aurungabad after the military exercises; thanks to General Wright, athletic sports, races, &c. are to be the order of the day from next week, and as a *finale* there is to be a dramatic performance."

WE are glad to learn that Doctor Adams, of Jaulna, is in a fair way of recovery from a sharp attack of typhoid fever he has had.

WE hear that Sir Richard Meade, Resident at Hyderabad, has postponed his intended visit to Berar.

WE are informed that there is every likelihood of Mr. Izatt, Engineer-in-Chief Dhond and Manmad State Railway, being transferred to the Kanwar Railway line. From this it would seem that the branch line intended to have been constructed from Lak on the former line to Toka, and from thence to Aurungabad, has been abandoned by the Nizam's Government for want of funds.

GENERAL SIR EDWIN JOHNSON, K.C.B., will, it is stated, leave England before Christmas, and embark at Suez on January 2, *en route* to India, in order to relieve General Sir Neville Chamberlain as military member of the Viceroy's Council.

A CORRESPONDENT who had visited old Goa writes to us :—"We leave old Goa with the same sentiment as that frequently expressed by many of our companions, namely, one of deep sorrow in seeing so many magnificent monuments of Catholic ages now fast falling to decay and many more in ruins. A few churches are still in a fair state of preservation, but on whatsoever side you turn you are met by the ruins of churches, monasteries, and convents, which in times gone by were built by men whose faith and charity filled them with zeal for religion."

THE new Government of Mandalay is said by a Calcutta contemporary to be in favour of disestablishment. Under the old king the clergy cost the State about a lakh of rupees monthly, but the present *régime* have decided to save the whole or greater part of this expenditure by cutting themselves off from the priesthood. This coldness between church and State is reported to have been mainly brought about by the discovery that—*proh pudor !*—one of the elect has been for the past two years purloining and selling the royal pigs; and a Rangoon paper in a coldblooded spirit, calculates that the number of porkers so kidnapped could not have been less than 730.

THE *Morning Post* remarks that "the explanation which our Government have issued of their policy, in the shape of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, has already had a marked effect on the public mind. The journals which have been vehemently hostile to the views of the Cabinet in the Afghan difficulty are forced to acknowledge their inability to answer the crushing logic that explains the present crisis as the only natural outcome of antecedent events. In this painful state of perplexity those organs whose tender sympathies are aroused by every interest but that of Great Britain have fallen back on the poor device of questioning the accuracy of the statements in the Government despatch. They demand more voluminous papers. We can quite understand their preference for a vast array of documents in which the main facts would be hidden under a mass of details. For our part, however, we are quite satisfied with this clear and succinct State paper, which places before the mind the leading and really essential elements of the question."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

GOA, Dec. 8.

THE proprietors of the hotels are disappointed in their expectation of receiving crowds of visitors, whom they expected from Europe and India in shoals. The nuns convent, called the Convent of St. Monica, has been, at the desire of the Archbishop, turned into a first class hotel. I visited it yesterday and found there were only a few residents. The convent is a square three-storied building. The ground floor contains about 40 rooms, all of which have been furnished and made ready for visitors. The second storey, besides many bed-rooms, contains two dining halls, the large one for seculars and a small one for priests. There are several inns here for persons of small means. All the proprietors, however, are expecting that the Christmas holidays will bring numbers of patrons from Bombay and other parts of India, and then they will reap a harvest.

Four miracles are reported to have taken place since the day of the exposition. A born cripple has regained the use of his feet. A boy who has been blind from his birth, and was brought from Calcutta, has received his sight. A Parsee who was afflicted in his eyes found relief after kissing the saint a third time. He went to the convent of St. Francis Assisi, knelt there, and prayed; thence he proceeded to the church where the body lies, and taking the holy water and applying it to his forehead, he knelt down to pray. Afterwards he went and kissed the feet of the saint with as much faith and reverence as a Roman Catholic would do. He said that he had since found a great improvement in his sight, and was quite sanguine that he would receive a thorough cure by persevering in his devotions. Another was a lame man who was conveyed to the shrine and after kissing the saint's feet he could stand up and walk. I mention these statements as I have heard them, but I cannot vouch for their truth, neither is it possible to get confirmation about these alleged miracles.

I cannot refrain from mentioning a remarkable fact relating to the Hindoos of Goa. Many of them come openly and kiss the feet of the saint with faith and reverence, and no Hindoo is scandalized at what is an anti-Hindoo proceeding.

Lodging in Panjim has become very dear, and exorbitant rents are demanded for small houses.

The cold season has set in, and we have delightful mornings and evenings. About noon the sun is hot, but the heat is not oppressive. There is always a good breeze during the day.

BOMBAY.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 1,000 up will be played at 9 this evening between two Bombay amateurs at Temple Bar. A close contest is expected.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

A VAGRANT.—John Brown, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1878.—A meeting of the members of the General Committee will be held to-day at 4-30 p. m. at the School of Art.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of November was 69 candies and 192 lbs., valued at Rs. 11,175.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Nubboo Goolab Khan, a horse-breaker, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to a girl. Rs. 4 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the girl as compensation.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is the summary of cases prosecuted for the week ending the 14th instant :—Horses, 5 lame, 1 galled back, 9 sore necks. Bullocks, 6 lame, 3 sore necks. Amount of fines Rs. 74.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Antone Caitan De Souza, a shopkeeper at Mahim, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Dillon, Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, with selling spirituous liquor by retail without a licence. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Falkland Road on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, who on the night previous was accidentally knocked down by a hack buggy, and sustained a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which she died a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. W. J. HAM has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Vice Master General Sind and Persian Gulf. He arrived at Kurrachee on the 9th instant from Simla. Mr. Hodgkinson, who was acting here for a short time, has gone to Quetta to carry out the postal arrangements in connection with the Field Force. All the post offices from Sukkur upwards are under that officer's charge.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

GENERAL PRIMROSE who arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay last Tuesday, proceeded the following morning to Kotree *en route* to Sukkur, accompanied by Lt. Hamilton, A. D. C.; Captain Stopford, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; and Major Burnett, Brigade Major.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The Decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 7th December 1878 was 50,554 maunds, and in money Rs. 38,739. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 7th Nov. 1878.	Week ending 8th Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 10,573	Mds 39,526	...	Mds28,953
Amount	Rs. 12,364	Rs. 50,458	...	Rs. 38,094
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 24,311	Mds 65,111	...	Mds40,800
Amount	Rs. 12,046	Rs. 36,652	...	Rs. 24,606
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 8,88,994	Mds 2,31,593	Mds 1,56,401	...
Amount	Rs. 2,16,888	Rs. 1,34,128	Rs. 82,760	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 77,211	Mds 53,351	Mds 23,857	...
Amount	Rs. 36,225	Rs. 28,825	Rs. 7,400	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,304	Mds. 2,003	Mds 201	...
Amount	Rs. 8,008	Rs. 7,767	Rs. 241	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 16,834	Mds. 20,221	...	Mds 3,387
Amount	Rs. 24,450	Rs. 30,802	...	Rs. 6,352
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,01,140	Mds3,59,053	...	Mds1,57,873
Amount	Rs. 1,33,608	Rs. 1,93,656	...	Rs 60,088
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,31,307	Mds 7,71,861	...	Mds50,554
Amount	Rs. 4,43,549	Rs. 4,82,288	...	Rs. 38,739

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th December 1878 was 13,522 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 845. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 7th Nov. 1878.	Week ending 8th Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 2,173	Mds 6,580	...	Mds 4,407
Amount	Rs. 1,330	Rs. 5,216	...	Rs. 3,886
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,18,077	Mds 1,00,960	Mds. 17,117	...
Amount	Rs. 35,517	Rs. 31,808	Mds 3,619	..
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 7,992	Mds 10,077	...	Mds 2,175
Amount	Rs. 3,390	Rs. 2,659	Rs. 731	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 615	Mds. 803	...	Mds. 188
Amount	Rs. 1,557	Rs. 2,032	...	Rs. 475
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,327	Mds 6,253	...	Mds. 926
Amount	Rs. 5,465	Rs. 5,791	...	Rs. 326
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 63,160	Mds 48,2.5	Mds. 16,937	...
Amount	Rs. 13,192	Rs. 10,109	Rs. 3,083	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,371	Mds 14,460	...	Mds11,229
Amount	Rs. 992	Rs. 5,610	...	Rs. 4,618
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 11,824	Mds 7,085	Mds. 4,738	...
Amount	Rs. 6,715	Rs. 3,925	Rs. 2,790	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,59,827	Mds1,16,173	...	Mds. 6,345
Amount	Rs. 34,713	Rs. 36,478	...	Rs. 1,765
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,22,276	Mds 3,08,784	Mds 13,622	...
Amount	Rs. 1,02,571	Rs. 1,03,716	...	Rs. 845

PETITION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

To the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Town Council, Bombay.

The humble petition of the undersigned Bombay Ghee Merchants,

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are the principal ghee merchants in Bombay, and that they carry on a very extensive trade in ghee.

2. That many years since a Town duty of 6 annas per maund was imposed on ghee imported into Bombay, and that such duty has been levied ever since.

3. That from the date when the duty was first imposed up to a very recent date it has been the custom in calculating the weight of ghee for which duty has to be paid to make an allowance for the weight of the vessels in which the ghee is carried.

4. That an order was issued on the 15th of last month that for the future no allowance should be made for tare (or weight of the vessel) in calculating the weight of ghee upon which duty is payable, and that such order is based upon the Railway authorities have since the date aforesaid refused to make any allowance for the weight of the vessels.

5. That it is the general practice for tare to be allowed in such cases, and that your petitioners believe it to be the fact that an allowance is made in respect of tare in the case of other articles by sea, and, moreover, that when a refund of duty is made on ghee exported from Bombay the tare is always taken into account.

6. That the vessels in which the ghee is carried are after their arrival in Bombay emptied and again sent up country where they are refilled, and again sent to Bombay, and that no allowance is made for tare, duty is charged in the weight of these vessels many times over, which your petitioners apprehend is contrary to the intention of the Municipality, and they submit that it is also contrary to justice.

7. Your petitioners by the operation of the new rule are put to a considerable loss. They are not aware of any reason for passing the new rule, which they submit is contrary to custom and unjust and unfair in its operation; and they humbly request the Town Council to take the matter into their consideration and to cancel the new rule and order the customary allowance for tare to be made. And your petitioners will ever pray.

THUCKER BHOWAN HEERJEE and others.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

Read letter dated 7th December from the Trustees of the estate of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. stating that they are desirous of disposing of the stables erected by that firm on the land leased to them on Moody Bay Reclamation; and enquiring whether the Trustees are disposed to take over the buildings at a valuation, and if not, if they would agree to the transfer of the lease to any third parties to whom the property may be sold. Resolution :—The Trustees do not desire to purchase the property, but have no objection to the lease being assigned to another party.

Read letter dated 11th Dec. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of a resolution of the Town Council, ruling that "the collection of Town Duties be entrusted as hitherto to the Port Trust, with the exception of those on articles liable to Imperial Duty, the collection of which should be entrusted to the Commissioner of Customs if he will undertake the collection." The Municipal Commissioner asks what reduction the Trustees will make under these circumstances on the rate of percentage on collections. Resolution—The Trustees are prepared to undertake the collection of Town Duties on free goods only at the same percentage as now paid, namely, 3 per cent. on the gross collection.

Read letter dated 13th Dec. from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, reporting the loss of a native boat which fouled the ship Queenswon in the harbour about 3 a. m. on the 24th Nov. inst., and recommending that Mr. Pilot Canavan be fined for not having reported the accident until the 26th idem. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution :—Mr. Canavan should be fined the sum of Rs. 20 for his neglect in not having immediately reported the accident.

Read Memorandum dated 15th Nov. from the Secretary to Government forwarding draft of the new Port Trust Act, and asking that Government may be favoured with an expression of the opinion of the Trustees thereon. Some time and two of the Bill having been discussed in detail, further consideration was deferred to the next meeting.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant No. 1852, dated 5th instant, intimating that Mr. F. B. Harvey, Mate of Pilot Schooner No. 2 has resigned his appointment.

Pilotage Statement for the week ending 10th instant.

26	Vessels piloted into Harbour	
25	,, ,, out of ,,	
2	,, ,, attended to.	

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. GALATEA.

THE following is the list of passengers per steam ship Galatea which arrived yesterday morning :—

Miss C Paterson	Revd Mr Erhsudt and child
Miss T Paterson	Mrs Jones
Revd D Tukes	Mr Nugent
Revd Mr Carlyon	Revd R Torbett
Revd Mr Blackell	Revd T W Gamble
Miss Champion	Miss Jones
Mrs Seimes and infant	Mr Ward
Miss Boyd	Mr Torbett.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s. s. KAISAR-I HIND, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr Jamieson, Mrs Connell and infant, Captain W W Ward, Major Young, Mr Morton, Mr and Mrs Colbett, Mr Osgood, Mr Haycock, Mrs Ollivant.
For Brindisi.—Mr Coutts, Mr Maxwell.
For Aden.—Mr C Smith, H Kalidas and friend, Captain Thomas, Shaik Adam and 3 friends, Abdool Ali.

CRICKET AT ASIRGARH.

GARRISON v. D.B.R.H.A.

IF there is one game more than another which generates good comradeship and good feeling in the army, it is the noble game of cricket. This was exemplified in the contest which took place on the large Parade ground in the small fortress of Asirgarh on Tuesday, the 10th instant, between the Garrison and the D.B.R.H.A. which was passing through *en route* to Mhow. On this great occasion Jocks and even Jack Sepoy, who for once forgot his zeal for his every day drill, mustered in strength to witness the exciting contest; and sorry indeed were the Garrison that the troop could not be induced to make a "halt" for a couple of days longer to play a return match and retrieve their lost laurels.

At an early hour on the morning of the eventful day might be seen ascending the giddy, steep, and winding road leading up to the Fort the R. H. A., mounted on "Shanks' mare" and other animals only procurable in the vicinity of Asirgarh.

At 20 to 11 the two captains tossed for innings, and the garrison winning the toss, put their opponents went in. They were not got rid of until they had put together 92 runs. Of these Childs scored in good style 33; and Swift was not slow in making a faultless 25, in which was a good drive for 5. Amos contributed 14 very goodly, and a catch by Cox at short-slip was as fine a piece of fielding as could be seen anywhere.

The Garrison began their first innings about 12 to the bowling of Judge and Amos. Three wickets fell for 12 runs when a stand was made and runs came quickly. Colonel Fellows scored a very good cricketing innings of 50 and thereby averted the fate which seemed likely to have been inflicted on the Garrison. Two sixes were made in this innings, one by Cox and the other by Colonel Fellows. Wagstaff played a steady innings for 9. The innings closed for 89, and tiffin was discussed at 1-30.

From the scores made in the 2nd innings the tiffin must have been too good for the bowling decidedly improved. Grogan, however, for the Garrison was apparently quite at home with the willow and scored 20 in a very artistic style. The fielding of the R. H. A. was A. I, and the result of the match might have been otherwise had two of their best men been able to put in an appearance. Wilkins was more on the spot in the 2nd innings than in the 1st, as was also Amos.

From the scores attached it will be seen that the Garrison won by 6 runs.

1st Innings.		D.B., R.H.A.		2nd Innings.	
Childs	b Wagstaff	33	c Furrell b Wilkins	3	
Webb	b Wilkins	1	c Fellows b Wagstaff	2	
Saunders	c Cox b Wilkins.	0	b Wilkins	5	
Judge	b Wilkins	0	b w. b Wagstaff	1	
Ellis	b Wagstaff	2	Run out	1	
Swift	c Furrell b Wagstaff	25	b Wilkins	1	
McCann	c Burrell b Wagstaff	0	st Fellows, b Wilkins.	0	
Amos	not out	14	b Wilkins	2	
Covey	b Cox	0	not out	3	
Richardson	Cox	1	b Wilkins	0	
Hayes	b Cox	3	st Fellows b Wagstaff	0	
Byes		9		4	
L. Byes		2		0	
Wides		2		5	
		93		33	

Grand Total... 126

GARRISON.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.			
Dr. Wilkins	c Saunders b Amos	4	c Swift b Judge.. 1
Pt. Mellish, 2nd Queen's	c Childs b Amos	1	c Ellis b Saunders 6
Col. Fellows, 8th N.I.	b Amos	50	b Judge
Pt. Grogan, 2nd Queens.	b Judge	4	b Amos
Pt. Cox ,,	b Swift	8	b Amos
Lt. Burrell ,,	c Swift b Webb	2	Run out
Pt. White ,,	c & b Webb	2	not out
Pt. Farnfield ,,	b Chiles	2	c and b Amos
Pt. Hayes ,,	b Chiles	0	l b w b Amos
Pt. Wagstaff ,,	not out	9	b Amos
Pt. Meek ,,	run out	8	b Amos
Byes		3	
Leg Byes		1	
No Balls		0	
Wides		2	
		89	43

Grand Total.. 132

DISPUTED ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, an application was made for the purpose of setting aside the resolutions passed at a meeting of shareholders of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company held on the 9th November last. A suit had also been filed with a similar object. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter appeared for the plaintiffs Pestonjee Eduljee Pochara and another; the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the Company as well as Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Joomabhoy Lalljee, and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, directors of the company; and Mr. Fox (for Mr. Inverarity,) instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Hasumbhoy Visram and Hussein Noor Mahomed, shareholders who held proxies for 900 shares.

Mr. Macpherson said he moved for an injunction restraining the second and third defendants from exercising the functions of directors of the company, and the first defendant from calling a meeting with a view to confirm the resolutions said to have been passed at the meeting held on the 9th November last. There was a meeting held on that day; and the object of it, according to the advertisement, was to receive the report of the directors for the previous year and to elect two directors in the place of one who had resigned and another who retired but was eligible for re-election. About 100 shareholders were present at the meeting, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presided. A resolution was proposed by one Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha that Joomabhoy Lalljee be elected a director in the place of the director who resigned, and that Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, who retired, be re-elected. The resolution was seconded (the plaintiffs said) by the chairman, while the minutes of proceedings said it was seconded by Hussain Noor Mahomed. In support of the resolution, according to the plaintiffs, only five hands were raised up out of the 100 shareholders present. The defendants said that a larger number of hands were raised up; but at any rate it was not disputed that the number of hands raised up did not constitute a majority of the shareholders present.

The Advocate General said his clients had a majority.

Mr. Macpherson said that was his learned friend's construction; however his Lordship would see the affidavits and judge for himself. Without calling for a show of hands against the resolution, the chairman declared that it was carried. That was what the plaintiffs swore to. The chairman said he did not exactly remember, but admitted that hands were raised up against the resolution; and that they formed the majority. But notwithstanding the majority, he declared the resolution to be carried. Then a tumult ensued; the plaintiffs said no other resolution was proposed; and the chairman left his seat. The chairman, however, said there was a resolution proposed for an adjournment, and that it was carried. A protest against the legality of the first resolution was made, and it was afterwards handed in to the directors, who refused to receive it. No poll was asked for. The case for the plaintiffs was that they represented the majority of the shareholders; and the learned counsel therefore asked his Lordship to transfer the company from the position of co-defendants to that of co-plaintiffs.

The Advocate General said his clients had received no notice of the application just made.

Mr. Macpherson said it was a formal matter; and that if notice was necessary, he gave it now, and the matter must stand over. The majority were entitled to use the name of the company. There was no magic in the name, but the plaintiffs really represented the majority, and they were entitled to have the company made co-plaintiffs with them. (Refers to English authorities on the point.) The plaintiffs' case on the affidavits was that they had a majority.

The Advocate General observed that the majority was the other way. He appeared for the company on a notice of motion addressed to the company.

Mr. Macpherson.—That is a mere matter of form.

The judge said the question was whether the matter could go on further if he gave leave to amend. If it appeared that the majority were not in favour of litigation, the suit could not go on. The motion, as it stood, must be dismissed.

Mr Macpherson asked his Lordship not to dismiss it but reserve the question of costs, allowing the same affidavits to be used. The plaintiffs said there was an irregularity here with a fraudulent motive. Plaintiffs would pay the costs of the day, and the motion might stand over. It was merely a technical slip; and it was not as if the plaintiffs were thrown out on the merits.

The Advocate General said it was clear the application must be dismissed. The whole of the briefs had been delivered for opposing the application; and the plaintiffs must be made to pay the costs. The defendants had the majority of the shareholders with them; and this was a mere trick of the plaintiffs to interfere with the holding of the meeting called for the 1st instant. They would not hamper the proceedings and so stop the report of the directors being made at the adjourned meeting. There was a quarrel between the directors and Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday; and they could not get a *quorum* to adopt the report to be submitted to the shareholders.

After some further discussion, the learned judge made the following order :—Leave given to amend the suit. Ordered that a meeting be called by the chairman of the company on the 9th January 1879 for the purpose of voting on the following resolution :—"That suit No. 568 of 1878, which has been instituted by Pestonjee Eduljee Pochara and another, for the purpose of having the election of Joomabhoy Lalljee and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia on the 9th November 1878, declared invalid, be proceeded with in the name of the company." This motion to stand over with liberty to the plaintiffs to renew it after the 9th January 1879 in the name of themselves and the Company and to make use of the affidavits already filed. The hearing of the petition adjourned to the 21st inst., to be further adjourned till 24th January, 1879. Plaintiffs to pay to the defendants their costs of the day.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS.

THE hearing of the charges against the Municipal Superintendent of Roads was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, when Mr. Craigie (Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) solicitor for the accused, cross-examined Mr. J. H. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner.

In the course of his cross-examination, Mr. Grant said he had satisfied himself that the charge against the accused was correct. He ascertained from a monthly statement which he had had prepared as a check on the Superintendent of Roads that in three cases less metal was received at the depots than was entered in the bill submitted for the month of September. The metal account book, which is kept in the defendant's office, and which is the only source from which he can derive information for the monthly report submitted to me, shows the amount of metal taken daily from the depots. In the case of the Nowrojee Hill depot, No. 2 district, the bill submitted by the contractor showed an excess of 34 brass; in the case of the New Elphinstone Road depot, No. 6 district, an excess of 33·68 brass; and in the case of the Parel Gas Works depot, an excess of 54·24 brass; at the New Elphinstone Road and the Parel Gas Works depot, no metal had been supplied at all whereas the statement furnished to me showed an excess of upwards of 50 brass as issued from the Parel Gas Works depots, about 17 brass from the New Elphinstone Road depot, and about 34 brass from the Nowrojee Hill depot. I took the monthly return which had been furnished to me and the metal account book to my solicitors, and after explaining what had occurred, I left the matter in their hands. I may add that for their information on other points which I had not myself gone into, I sent the Inspectors to the solicitors. After that, as it was settled that the Deputy Executive Engineer was to prosecute, I had nothing more to do with the case. I requested Mr. Brabam, Deputy Executive Engineer, to see the solicitors and go through the papers with them. When the solicitors informed me that they thought there was a case, I instructed them to institute this prosecution. The metal account book shows there is an excess in the statement of the amount of metal issued. It shows the number of cartloads issued from each depot on each day of the month. It also shows the total number of brass, *i. e.* the cartloads are converted into brass. That calculation is made on the assumption that every cartload represents a certain number of cubic feet. It is by the Superintendent's own calculation. He allows 14 cubic feet for every cart. It is not a matter of guesswork as to how many cubic feet are contained in every cart. There is a fixed rule that so many cartloads go to a brass. I do not know how many cubic feet a cart should contain,—the carts vary in size. The rule used to be that 12 cubic feet should go to the cartload. The accused altered the figure to 14 cubic feet; it was never more than 12 cubic feet before his time. I cannot say why it was increased to 14, and when I heard of it I objected, because it leaves a great opening for fraud. I see from the reports for 1874, which are now shown to me, that 14 cubic feet was counted as a cartload in that year. I was informed that the figure had never been above 12 cubic feet before the accused came. It appears that I was not correctly informed on that point. The document now shown to me (a memorandum by Inspector Pestonjee Muncherjee, dated 11th December 1877) states that the writer measured a cartload of metal and found that it contained 15½ cubic feet. I do not know that after that time the figure was raised to 16 cubic feet per cart, and contin

a connexion, India would enjoy a greater immunity from the risk of invasion and the consequent necessity of spending money to guard against it than she does at present? History certainly tells a totally different tale, for India was repeatedly invaded from the North before any Englishman ever set foot on her shores. If in fact her military expenditure is large compared with what it was in those days, the protection enjoyed by her is more than proportionally increased.

Moreover, there are good grounds for thinking that this increase in military expenditure is apparent rather than real. For, in order to arrive at a just result, we should have to compare the cost of present establishments not with those of the great Mughal, but with the aggregate expenditure for similar purposes of all the numerous independent powers and principalities into which the country was divided, added to the tremendous waste of wealth involved in the perpetual internecine conflict in which her inhabitants were engaged. This is a comparison which it is of course quite impossible for us to make; but the study of any century of Indian history will suffice to produce a very lively impression that, if it could be made, it would not tell against the superior economy of British rule even in respect of this its most expensive aspect.

The courage with which the Ministry have thrown aside all attempt at concealment as regards the potential limits of their Kabul policy will, we believe, be hailed with general satisfaction. A rectification of the frontier consisting in the seizure of the passes on this side of Kabul, however important as a mere military measure, would be but a half measure, unless supplemented by the possession of a predominating influence in the territories beyond. We could no more afford to tolerate hostility at Kabul than Jellalabad than we can from Peshawur; and the value of our advance beyond the mountain barrier is contingent on the effect it is calculated to produce in reducing the Kabul darbar to a position of subservicncy to British interests. If owing to any unforeseen complication it should fail of this effect, then there can be no doubt it would become essential to make a further advance. "England must be the paramount power at Kabul;" and so long as Afghan independence is compatible with this condition, it will be observed, but no longer.

We have been accused of concealing from ourselves the fact that the ultimate object of the present policy is to advance our frontier to the banks of the Oxus. We have not concealed from ourselves the fact that such an advance is a contingent issue of our present policy. That there is any intention of proceeding one mile further than the disposition of the Afghans or the necessities of Russia compel us to proceed, we do not for a moment believe; and we have no doubt that the present war has been entered on in the confident hope that a moderate rectification of the frontier will give us all the influence we need at Kabul, and operate, for the present at least, as a sufficient check upon Russia. Should it have the former result, it will, as a necessary consequence, deprive Russia of that hope of being able to foment hostilities on our frontier, on which the necessity of her European policy at present largely depends, and, in its place, substitute a lively fear for the safety of her own possessions in Asia, thus placed within our reach. It will render her absolutely powerless against us in Asia, until she is prepared to meet us there face to face, and as long as we are true to ourselves, she will probably never be so prepared.

THE SAIDAPET GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

PLOUGHING COMPETITION.

A highly interesting spectacle in connection with educational progress in this Presidency was witnessed yesterday (Thursday) morning at the Government Experimental Farm at Saidapet. The annual ploughing competition came off and attracted a pretty good number of visitors, including the Hon'ble W. Hudleston, Mr. Justice Kernan, and Colonel Macdonald. The public were thus afforded an opportunity of judging how far Mr. Robinson's efforts to introduce and render popular an improved method of ploughing among the natives of the country have succeeded, and also of estimating the working of an English plough with that of the rude implement used by the agriculturists of India. Prizes at the competition were offered to three classes of competitors. In the first class the competition was open to the public, to all comers, to persons on the Farm as well as outsiders; in the second class the competition was restricted to students of the School of Agriculture only: and in the third class the prizes were competed for by ryots or their labourers only.

The following were the prizes awarded.

Class I.

1.	A Swedish plough	Rs. 25
2.	An American plough	,, 20
3.	Implements or seeds	,, 15
4.	do do.	,, 10
5.	do do.	,, 5

Class II.

1.	A Swedish plough	Rs. 25
2.	An American plough	,, 20
3.	Implements, or seeds or agricultural book	,, 12½
4.	do do.	,, 7½

Class III.

1.	An American plough	Rs. 20
2.	Money	,, 10
3.	do	,, 5

The judges in the different classes were:—

Class I.—Mr. L. R. Barrows, Mr. J. H. Garstin and Mr. J. F. Price.

Class II.—Dr. Cornish, Major Bertie Hobart, and Mr. H. E. Sullivan.

Class III.—Mr. L. Campbell and Dr. F. G. Shaw.

A plot of ground containing six hundred square yards was allotted to each competitor, and the judges in awarding the prizes took into account the regularity and straightness of the furrow, the depth, the speed in executing the work, and the general finish of the work. For the competition in class II there were thirteen students of the school, and they competed in two batches, the seven first getting through their work, and six afterwards. The competitors in this class were apprentice hands who had not received a training for more than three months: yet it was gratifying to find them manifesting considerable skill in working the plough. Some excellent work was shown, and an interesting fact in connection with the competitors in this class is that some of them were graduates of the Indian Universities. It is certainly a great advance in the history of agriculture in this country to find B. A.'s, who once only aspired to some post under Government, turning their hands to the plough and thus setting an example worthy of imitation by their countrymen. This pleasing result is due in a great measure to Mr. Robertson's untiring efforts to make the subject of agriculture as important as he can in the eyes of the natives of the country. He must at first have experienced very great difficulty in getting the educated youth of the country to consent to take to the plough, but having now so far succeeded, there is no doubt that the good result already achieved will tend to much further advancement. While the competitors in class II. were at work, and the competitors in class III. also were engaged in an adjacent field. There was an opportunity afforded for contrasting the working of the Englishplough with a native plough. It was easily perceived that the quality and quantity of work that can be turned out by an English plough is immensely superior to that done with a native implement. The English ploughs were easily dragged by the cattle employed, and, taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt that an English plough if substituted for a native plough will be a great saving to the person using it.

The competition in class I. was watched with very great interest. Fourteen competitors in all contended for the prizes offered, eight being ploughmen of the Farm, one a student and the assistant Superintendent of the Gardens. Those belonging to the Farm used the cattle and implements of the Farm, and outsiders had to provide their own cattle and plough. The ploughmen of the Farm showed excellent work and proved what English ploughs in the hands of trained men might be made to do.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

DIPHTHERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As the editor of the first volume of "Memoirs" which appeared in this country and in the English language on the subject of diphtheria, and as a member of the committee recently appointed by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society to investigate some important questions in reference to this disease, I trust I may be allowed to offer a few observations, not, in opposition to your leading article, but rather in amplification and explanation of your remarks. In order to prevent any misconception, and while the report to the committee to which I have alluded is, in the hands of the printer, I may state that the opinions I am about to offer are my own.

You have truly stated that the epidemic which appeared in this country rather more than 20 years ago was discovered to be the same disease which had previously prevailed elsewhere. But I may add that its visitations were to be dated far beyond the period of the partial outbreaks recorded to have occurred in certain villages in Norfolk and to which you have alluded; and, indeed, diphtheria, although of course under other names, has really existed as a well-marked and fatal malady ever since the history of medicine can be traced. Although the descriptions given by Hippocrates and Aretæus and by Celsus are, on the whole, too vague to be received as accurate descriptions of the malady, yet there cannot be the slightest doubt that diphtheria is described, exactly as it now exists, by the Spanish physicians in the 16th century as occurring in several parts of Spain at that period; by the Italian physicians in the 17th century, as occurring in various towns and districts of Italy and Sicily; and by German, Swedish, French, and British physicians as met with in Sweden, France, America, and Great Britain in the 18th century. At the beginning of the present century attention was again generally drawn to the disease, then known as croup, in consequence of its having carried off a granddaughter of the then Empress Josephine, and from the Emperor Napoleon having offered a prize for the best essay as to its nature and treatment.

This leads me to make one or two remarks on another important point to which you have alluded—namely, whether croup and diphtheria are or are not essentially identical, and I am glad to find that you consider there is no doubt of the existence of a growing tendency among physicians in favour of a reply in the affirmative. I myself have no doubt whatever upon the subject; but my opinion is not that the words "croup" and "diphtheria" are synonymous terms, but that the fatal form of croup which attacks the windpipe and is characterised by the presence of a false membrane is the same disease as the form of diphtheria which attacks the windpipe and is also attended by the formation of false membrane. Hence the correct way of putting the proposition is, not that croup and diphtheria are identical, but that membranous croup and tracheal diphtheria are so. It would be obviously out of place for me to detail the facts and arguments on which this view is based, but I think that no more striking popular proof of its truth can be given than the fact, which I myself have verified, and any one else may verify, if necessary, that in the pathological portion of the museum of the College of Surgeons of England the preparations described as "croup" 30 or 40 years ago by Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Liston, and Mr. Langstaff are exactly the same in nature as those more recent specimens described as "diphtheria" in the present catalogue of that collection.

The causes of diphtheria are among the mysteries which have not yet been definitively solved, and the treatment, although its chief indications are now pretty well known, is still surrounded with difficulty. But it may be hoped that modern investigation may throw light upon both these essential topics of inquiry, and that, both by prevention and cure, this formidable malady may lose in time some of its fearful mortality, even if it be not entirely extirpated from the category of human diseases.

I am, &c.

R. H. SEMPLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.L.

Torrington-square, Nov. 18.

Sir,—The able and important leader which you publish in *The Times* of this day on that dire disease, diphtheria, which is now afflicting the Royal house of Hesse Darmstadt makes a passing reference to the growing tendency of physicians of the present day to view it as, if not actually identical with, at least closely allied to croup. As the differentiating features of these two maladies are very numerous and very important, and since it would be serious if they were confounded by either parents or physicians, I will venture, with your permission, briefly and roughly to point them out.

Treated early, croup is generally considered a controllable disorder. This is not so with diphtheria, which usually runs a dark and insidious course, and so profoundly affects the vital powers that, even if the disease itself be cured, the sequelæ may carry off the victim. Diphtheria is highly contagious, and may become epidemic. Croup is not contagious, and doubtfully epidemic.

The mode of origin and of propagation and the treatment of the two diseases are altogether different. Croup is eminently a disease of childhood, being rare after the age of seven; diphtheria, while it also attacks children, not unfrequently affects people of adult age; and one of the most rapidly fatal cases which I have seen in a long and varied experience of the malady happened in the person of the mother of a family, the children escaping. Again, croup begins in the windpipe and spreads upwards; diphtheria commences in the fauces and spreads downwards. The latter is accompanied by a specific fever; the former is not. Diphtheria is followed by a strange series of nervous phenomena, distinguished by progressive paralysis and by great prostration of the vital powers, ending in fatal syncope. It is also remarkable by reason of the early appearance of prodigious quantities of albumen in the urine, while in croup all these features are absent. The only point of resemblance is found in the exudation of a false membrane, but this resemblance fails, the croupous exudation being confined strictly to the air passages, while the diphtheritic invades both the fauces and the air passages; the one beginning from below upwards, the other from above downwards. Thus the differences are as wide as the poles and as numerous as the marks themselves, while the resemblance is only one, and that one fails in all important particulars.

I am, &c.

Full-street, Derby, Nov. 18. F. W. WRIGHT.

THE COLD SHOULDER.

(Saturday Review.)

Expression which are apparently fanciful and illogical are sometimes more telling than others in which no criticism could find a flaw. For instance, the curious and rather awkward phrase "giving the cold shoulder" has acquired by usage a force which could scarcely be equalled by the most faultless English. We cannot pretend to account for the popularity of this idiom, which has long been exalted from the degradation of slang to the respectability of conventional English. It may be more interesting to consider the uses and abuses of the thing than to speculate on the history of the word. Precedents of great antiquity may be found for the use of the cold shoulder, but it is nevertheless a special characteristic of the present day. In past times enemies had many resources—duels, horsewhippings, tournaments, pluckings of beards and smitings under fifth-ribs; but in these days their only choice lies between a dead cut and the cold shoulder. The readiness and portability of this last weapon renders its use but too common, and it is rarely that any social gathering takes place without some very pretty fighting with this instrument. It has also this advantage, that its use is not confined to the male sex, for women can wield it on occasion with the fierceness of *petroleuses*. The graceful use of the cold shoulder fairly deserves to be ranked among the fine arts; while, on the contrary, nothing can be more ungainly than its awkward application. When a tactless man meets the object of his defamation, he looks nervously self-conscious, and seems undecided whether to cut or merely slight his enemy. After blushing in a foolish manner, he gives an awkward bow, which intended to be graceful, is in reality ludicrously clumsy. A casual observer might impute his singular behaviour to shyness rather than hatred. The more successful hand at coldshouldering is the heartless and listless man, who can put his victim completely out of his mind, and forget his presence, if not his existence, as soon as he has accorded him the coldest of recognitions. Without insinuating that women are more heartless and listless than men, we may observe that they are far greater adepts in this art than the opposites ex. Most men seem more or less ill at ease when they know that they are giving pain to others, but this is by no means invariably the case with women. We might even go so far as to say that ladies sometimes too evidently derive satisfaction from the annoyance of others. They understand the secret of freezing others while retaining their own calorific; but men cannot obtain a like result without first becoming icicles themselves. The lords of the creation, moreover, when wishing to appear dignified, are apt to assume an air vacant stupidity. They are, in fact, bad actors; and when a man would like to knock another down, he finds it an effort to treat him with cold politeness.

But if the art of giving the cold shoulder is worthy of acquirement, much more so is that of receiving it judiciously. It is quite possible to endure its application with such becoming dignity that the aggressor comes off decidedly second-best in the encounter. Perhaps amused indifference forms the most effective armour against its thrusts, for few things so disconcert an enemy as to find his attacks affording diversion to his antagonist. The probability in such a case is that he will either lose his temper, and thus put himself immediately in the wrong, or else surrender unconditionally on perceiving the absurdity of the situation. It is said that people who have an inordinate fear of infectious diseases are more susceptible of them than others; and in the same manner those who are always dreading the cold shoulder are most vulnerable to that kind of attack. Indeed men who live in a perpetual fear of slights from others become so constrained in their manner that it is extremely difficult for their friends to treat them with geniality. The coldest-mannered people are frequently those who look for most warmth from others; and when their expectations are not gratified, they forget that the coolness they meet with is but a dim reflection of their own. But, miserable as is the state of persons who suffer from over-sensitiveness, it is to be preferred to that of the hardened wretches who are impervious to the sternest onslaughts of the cold shoulder. There are beings who are so convinced of their own attractiveness that nothing will persuade them that they are objects of special aversion. If they observe that the manner of an acquaintance is usually cold, they attribute it to dyspepsia or to a depreciation in the value of his investments.

It may be doubted whether any human being has ever lived to the age of thirty without experiencing the cold shoulder in some form or other. Who does not know what it is, when casually falling in with a couple of friends, to see them smile significantly at each other, and then accord him a colder greeting than he expected? Or who has not heard a knot of his acquaintances chuckle with ill-concealed mirth when he left them? If any one has escaped such a fate, has he never found the conversation of a freind cold and abrupt when he had hoped it would be sympathetic and familiar? Is there a man so lucky that he has never been made to feel that he was in the way when paying a call? Have not most of us occasionally found that our most interesting communications have been responded to by a vacant "Really," while our best stories have failed to provoke a smile? Do no friends who once signed themselves "yours very affectionately" now conclude their letters with a chilling "yours truly"? Have none of the old nick names and familiar expressions been dropped, and are all the standing invitation to luncheon still in force? Have we not written affectionate and detailed epistles which after long delay have received but curt notes in reply, containing no allusions whatever to our friendly remarks and inquiries? Are not our tempting invitations sometimes refused with no better excuse than regrets that those whom we invited are unable to accept them?

At first sight it might be imagined that nobody would be subjected to cold-shouldering unless he had committed some heinous offence, or at any rate lay under suspicion of having done so. Practically, however, it is otherwise, as the punishment of which we are speaking is apt to follow comparatively innocent actions, while real wickedness often escapes scot-free. Condoct which might bring the offender into the Divorce Court may possibly expose him the cold shoulder of good society, but visits to the houses of the leaders of opposite cliques, or intercourse with respectable people whose "nobody knows," would quite certainly render him liable to severe penalties. Again, it is simply "sad" when a man becomes a confirmed dipsomaniac; but if he changes his religion, however conscientiously, and at whatever sacrifice, he is visited with the severest penalties of the cold shoulder. Those, however, who wish to taste the cold shoulder in all its bitterness should take an energetic part in canvassing at an election—if possible, selecting one in which both candidates are of similar politics. Instead of being a political contest, it then becomes a purely personal affair, and although, when it is over, there is a great deal said about letting bygones be bygones, and although it is generally understood that no absolute cutting is to be allowed to follow, the families and supporters of the rival candidates find abundant opportunities for the use of the only alternative weapon of modern social warfare, nor are they slow to use them. The two champions very likely may shake hands, and declare each other to be excellent fellows, and at public dinners it may be given out that there is to be peace on earth and goodwill towards men; but, for all that, it is said in private that this man has acted like a traitor, and that man like a scoundrel, that Brown told a lie and shall be some day made to eat his words, that Jones represented the familiar friend of evil notoriety, and that Robinson behaved in a manner that can never be forgotten. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise if freezing politeness is the warmest kind of intercourse that takes place between the rival factions for months, if not years, to come; and the cold-shouldering which follows resembles a general engagement rather than a little quiet duelling. Bad, however, as are electioneering contests in this respect, the most enduring chilly treatment is that which a man experiences after heavy pecuniary losses. At first the sufferer meets with a good deal of ostentatious sympathy and patronizing condolence; but this is succeeded by coldness, as surely as autumn follows the summer. But hardest of all to bear, to a man with any real self-respect, is the coolness of the poor and of social inferiors. Nothing can well be more humiliating than this, for it implies that, much as it would be to their private interest to curry favour with him and put up with some disagreeableness on his part they have such a contempt for his behaviour or character that no accidents of birth or circumstance can make up for his personal deficiencies.

It is sometimes scarcely less disagreeable to give them to receive the cold shoulder. Its infliction occasionally becomes a duty, and few things require more discretion. However necessary it may be to administer this form of chastisement, there is no reason for making it unduly painful. The lesson will be far more taken to heart when given in a gentle manner than when it is accompanied with rudeness and sarcasm. Whenever we consider ourselves called upon to inflict a little cold-shouldering, it is as well to remember our own experiences under like treatment, and we may also profitably recall the ridiculous figure sometimes cut by those engaged in its administration; nor should it be forgotten that, however wholesome this kind of discipline may be in moderation, it has a peculiarly hardening tendency when used to excess. It is desirable, too, that we should be on our guard against being supposed to be bent on cold-shouldering when we are quite innocent of any such purpose. There are occasions on which people are singularly sensitive on this point. For instance, after a sudden accession of good fortune, whether monetary, social, literary, or other, the slightest abstraction or dryness of manner, or any laxiness in paying calls or answering letters, will be construed by friends as a deliberate slight. Indeed, under such circumstances we are almost certain to be accused of cold shouldering, unless we are unusually gushing. Perhaps it may be wise not to trouble ones ll too much on this head: but it would be dangerous to despise the feelings and fancies of others on the subject, for modern social life consists to a great extent in the use, the endurance, and the fear of the cold shoulder.

A case of Poisoning.—Some days ago it was reported that Mr. Williams, residing in Chandney Choke Lane, Calcutta, and who was late commander of the steamer Electric, was found dead in his bed. From the circumstances then known it was believed that the cause of death was congestion of the brain, as in fact it was. But subsequent enquiries made by the Police brought to light that Williams was in the habit of taking frequently doses of hydrate of chloral. Subsequent to the man's death and the post mortem examination, the Police had received information from one Mr. Hall, a boarding-house-keeper with whom the deceased lived, that the latter had told him on the day of his death that he was going to take a dose of salts. This he accordingly did from a bottle which was then on Mrs Williams's dressing table. Some short time after he took a second dose from the same bottle and then lay down on his bed. Hall shortly after remarked to a friend who was with him that he thought Williams was looking very pale. He lifted the curtain, felt the man's body, and found that it was quite cold. It was then discovered that the man was quite dead. The Police took possession of the bottle of salts which on being examined, proved to be crystals of hydrate of chloral. The stomach and its contents have been sent to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis, and when the result is known an inquest will be held.

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